

## 8th Social Science Lesson 4 Questions in English - History

## 4. People's Revolt

1. The first resistance to the British was offered by the Whom?
  - a) Veerapandiya Kattabomman
  - b) Maruthanayagam Pillai
  - c) Pulithevar
  - d) Oomathurai
2. When Battle of Plassey took place Which provided political and economic dominance to the British?
  - a) 1757
  - b) 1758
  - c) 1760
  - d) 1761
3. From Whom the English assumed the right of collecting the annual tribute?
  - a) Nayakar
  - b) Palayakkarar
  - c) Farmer
  - d) Merchants
4. Whom was appointed by the Vijayanagar rulers in their provinces?
  - a) Palayakkar
  - b) Merchants
  - c) Mudaliyar
  - d) Nayaks
5. Which Nayaka of Madurai instituted Palayakkarar system in 1529?
  - a) Oomathurai
  - b) Narasa
  - c) Chinnapa
  - d) Viswanatha
6. Which of the following statement is correct
  - 1) The Whole country was divided into 72 Palayams and each one was put under a Palayakkarar
  - 2) Nayaka was the holder of a territory or a Palayam.
  - a) Only 1
  - b) Only 2
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) None
7. Which of the following statement is correct
  - 1) The Palayakkarars collected taxes, of Which one third was given to the Nayak of Madurai
  - 2) One third of tax was kept for palayakkars
  - a) Only 1
  - b) Only 2
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) None
8. The eastern palayams were Nayaks, ruler of eastern palayam was?
  - a) Pulithevar
  - b) Kattabomman
  - c) Oomathurai
  - d) Viswanatha
9. Pulithevar was the Palayakkarar of Which territory near Tirunelveli?
  - a) Nerkattumseval
  - b) Cheranmahadevi
  - c) Thisayanvilai
  - d) Panchalankurichi
10. Pulithevar refused to pay the tribute to Which nawab of Arcot?
  - a) Daud khan panni
  - b) Anwaruddin khan
  - c) Mohammed ali
  - d) Azam jha
11. Which of the following statement is incorrect
  - 1) The early struggle between the Palayakkaras and the East India Company had a strong political dimension
  - 2) By the Carnatic treaty of 1792, consolidated the English power over the Palayakkars.
  - a) Only 1
  - b) Only 2
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) None

12. Pulithevar was defeated at Anthanallur under the leadership of Which arcot nawab in 1761?
- Mohammed ali
  - Azim ud daula
  - Yusuf khan
  - Anwaruddin khan
13. When pulithevar recaptured Nerkattumseval Who lived in exile?
- 1763
  - 1764
  - 1766
  - 1762
14. Which of the following statement is correct'
- Later, pulithevar was defeated by yusuf khan in 1767.
  - Pulithevar escaped and died in exile without fulfilling his purpose
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - None
15. The Ancestors of Kattabomman belonged to Which state?
- Maharashtra
  - Kerala
  - Andhra
  - Mysore
16. Which was the capital of Virapandyapuram?
- Madurai
  - Thoothukudi
  - Ettayapuram
  - Panchalankurichi
17. Who among the the following was brother of veerapandya kattabomman?
- Sivasubramania
  - Muthu vaduganatha
  - Sevathaiah
  - Sivaganga
18. Which of the following statement is incorrect
- Based on the Bassein, the company gained the right to collect taxes from panchalamkuruchi
  - The collection of tribute was the main cause for the rivalry between the English and Kattabomman
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - None
19. After the decline of the Vijayanagar empire,Who established their supremacy in the south?
- French
  - British
  - Mughals
  - Pandyas
20. When Carnatic treaty was signed from Which company gained the right to collect taxes from Panchalamkuruchi?
- 1792
  - 1790
  - 1795
  - 1793
21. Who was the collector of Ramanathapuram ,Who wrote letters to Kattabomman asking him to pay the tribute arrears?
- Colin Jackson
  - William robinson
  - Richard Wellesley
  - Canning
22. Which of the following statement is correct
- Kattabomman replied Jackson that he was not in a position to remit the tribute due to the famine in the country
  - The Madras government directed the collector to summon the Palayakkarar at Ramanathapuram and hold a discussion.
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - None
23. Who was the minister of Virapandya Kattabomman Who met collector along with him?

- a) Sevathaiah  
 b) Siva Subramaniam  
 c) Oomathurai  
 d) Marudhu
24. Who entered the fort with his men and helped the escape of Kattabomman?  
 a) Pulithevar  
 b) Senathaiah  
 c) Oomathurai  
 d) Marudhu
25. Who was the Governor of Madras Council ordered Kattabomman to surrender?  
 a) Robert clive  
 b) Colin Jackson  
 c) Lushington  
 d) Edward clive
26. Which of the following statement is incorrect  
 1) After his return to Panchalamkuruchi, Kattabomman wrote a letter to the Madras Council narrating the behaviour of the Collector Colin Jackson  
 2) Edward Clive dismissed the Collector for his misbehaviour and released SivaSubramania  
 a) Only 1  
 b) Only 2  
 c) Both 1 and 2  
 d) None
27. Who formed the South Indian Confederacy of rebels against the British, along with the neighbouring Palayakkarars?  
 a) Kattabomman  
 b) Marudhu pandyan  
 c) Oomathurai  
 d) Pulithevar
28. The south Indian confederacy declared a proclamation Which came to be known as\_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Thoothukudi proclamation  
 b) Panchalamkuruchi proclamation  
 c) Tiruchirappalli Proclamation  
 d) Madurai proclamation
29. Which of the following statement is correct  
 1) Kattabomman tried to establish his influence over Sivagiri,Who refused to join with alliance of the rebels.  
 2) Kattabomman was not interested in this confederacy  
 a) Only 1  
 b) Only 2  
 c) Both 1 and 2  
 d) None
30. Who moved his army to Panchalamkuruchi on 5th September?  
 a) Colin Jackson  
 b) Bannerman  
 c) Edward clive  
 d) Robert clive
31. Which of the following statement is incorrect  
 1) Kattabomman escaped to Pudukottai.  
 2) In a clash at Kallarpatti, Siva Subramaniyam was killed.  
 a) Only 1  
 b) Only 2  
 c) Both 1 and 2  
 d) None
32. Which Raja captured Kattabomman from the jungles of Kalapore and handed over to the Company?  
 a) Ettapan  
 b) Vijaya Ragunatha Tondaiman  
 c) Gopala nayaker  
 d) Mohammed ali
33. When Kattabomman was hanged at the fort of Kayathar?  
 a) 1790  
 b) 1795  
 c) 1799  
 d) 1798
34. Where Sivasubramania was executed?  
 a) Nagalapuram  
 b) Kayathar  
 c) Panchalamkuruchi  
 d) Ettayapuram

35. Who was the first queen to fight against the British colonial power in India?
- Jhansi rani
  - Padmavathi
  - Velu nachiyar
  - Sarojini
36. Velu nachiyar was the queen of Which territory?
- Sivagangai
  - Thoothukudi
  - Ramanathapuram
  - Thirunelveli
37. Which of the following statement is incorrect
- Velu Nachiyar got marriage at the age of 16
  - She was married to Muthu Vaduganathar.
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - None
38. In Which year the Nawab of Arcot and the British troops invaded killed Muthu Vaduganathar in Kalaiyar Koil battle.
- 1777
  - 1775
  - 1772
  - 1780
39. Who give protection to velu nachiyar at virupachi near dindigul?
- Gopala nayaker
  - Marudu brothers
  - Kattabomman
  - Umaithurai
40. Which commander of Velu Nachiar did suicidal attack on British ammuniton?
- Umaithurai
  - Kuyili
  - Parvathi
  - Krishnappa
41. With Whose help She recaptured Sivagangai and was again crowned as queen?
- Marudu brothers
  - Umathurai
  - Kattabomman
  - Tippu sultan
42. Who was appointed collector in the place of Colin Jackson?
- William robinson
  - Canning
  - S.R.lushington
  - Edward clive
43. Which of the following statement is correct
- Velu nachiyar is known as Jhansi Rani of South India.
  - She was the first queen to fight against the British colonial power in India.
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - None
44. Who was the father of marudhu brothers?
- Muthu Vaduganatha
  - Mookiah Palaniappan
  - Gopala Nayaker
  - Sevathaiah
45. Which among the following statement is correct
- Chinna marudu was known as vella marudhu
  - Chinna Marudu was more popular and was called Marudu Pandiyan.
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - None
46. Chinna Marudu served under Whom?
- Muthu vaduganathar
  - Kattabomman
  - Umaithurai
  - Gopala nayaker
47. Which of the following is incorrect
- In 1772 the Nawab of Arcot laid seige of Sivaganga and captured it.

- 2) Muthu Vaduganatha Peria Udaya Devar, was taken as prisoner
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - None
48. Who was enthroned as the ruler after Marudu Brothers recaptured sivaganga?
- Kattabomman
  - China marudu
  - Periya marudu
  - Oomathurai
49. Due to the terrorist activities against British, chinna marudu was called as \_\_\_\_\_
- Lion of sivaganga
  - Tiger of tamil nadu
  - King of south
  - Saviour of tamil
50. Who gave protection to kattabomman's brother Umaithurai and others, Who fled to Sivaganga?
- Muthu vaduganathar
  - Marudu pandya
  - Gopala nayaker
  - Pulithevar
51. In February 1801 the brothers of Kattabomman, Oomathurai and Sevathaiah escaped from Palayamkottai prison and reached Where?
- Panchalamkurichi
  - Kambam
  - Kamudhi
  - Thoothukudi
52. What was the capital of marudu brothers?
- Siruvayal
  - Kamudhi
  - Kambam
  - Thirunelveli
53. Under Whose leadership the british retook the panchalamkuruchi fort in April?
- Edward clive
  - William robinson
  - Conlin Macaulay
  - Mathew macaulay
54. Who marched against marudhu pandya after they refuse to hand over the fugitives?
- Colonel Agnew and colonel macaulay
  - Colonel Andrew and colonel willaim
  - Colonel Edward and colonel innes
  - Colonel Agnew and Colonel Innes
55. Who among the following was not the part of confederacy
- Marudu Pandiar of Sivaganga
  - Gopala Nayak of Dindugal
  - Pulithevar of tirunelveli
  - Dhoondaji of Mysore
56. The Marudu Pandyas issued a proclamation of Independence called Tiruchirappalli Proclamation in Which yaer?
- 1801
  - 1806
  - 1800
  - 1804
57. Which policy was used by the English to spilt the forces of the Palayakkarars?
- Merchand policy
  - Political policy
  - Divide and rule policy
  - Palayakarar policy
58. Which of the following statement is correct
- The Proclamation of 1801 was the first call to the Indians to unite against the British.
  - A copy of the proclamation was pasted on the walls of the Nawab's palace in the fort of Tiruchi
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - Both 1 and 2
  - None
59. Which of the following statement is correct
- Chinna Marudu collected nearly 20,000 men to challenge the Mughals and nawabs
  - British reinforcements were rushed from Bengal, Ceylon and Malaya
- Only 1

- b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
60. In May 1801, English attacked the rebels in Which areas of tamil nadu?  
a) Madurai and Tiruchi  
b) Madurai and Thoothukudi  
c) Thanjavur and Tiruchi  
d) Thanjavur and Coimbatore
61. When the English annexed sivagangai \_\_\_\_\_  
a) 1802  
b) 1804  
c) 1805  
d) 1801
62. Marudu brothers were executed in Which fort?  
a) Fort of Tiruchi  
b) Fort of Tirupathur  
c) Fort of Thanjavur  
d) Fort of Madurai
63. Where Oomathurai and Sevathaiah was captured and executed?  
a) Tiruchi  
b) Thanjavur  
c) Panchalamkuruchi  
d) Thoothukudi
64. What was Penang in Malaya called in those days?  
a) Singapore  
b) Prince of wales island  
c) Mini Britain  
d) Pentronas
65. 1800-1801 rebellion was categorized in the British records in What name?  
a) Rebellion war  
b) First palayakkar war  
c) Second palayakkar war  
d) Karnataka war
66. Under Which terms on 31 July 1801, the British assumed direct control over Tamil Nadu?  
a) Karnataka treaty  
b) Palayakkar treaty  
c) Madurai treaty  
d) Madras treaty
67. What was the original name of dheeran chinnamalai?  
a) Chennai maadan  
b) Seevalaperi  
c) Theerthagiri  
d) Kangeyam
68. Which of the following area was not part of kongu country?  
a) Salem  
b) Karur  
c) Dindigul  
d) Pudukottai
69. Which of the following statement is correct  
1) Dheeran chinnamalai was a palayakkarar of Kongu country Who fought the British East India Company.  
2) Dheeran Chinnamalai was born at kangeyam  
a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
70. After the fall of the Wodayars, kongu territories along with Mysore were controlled by Whom?  
a) Nayakars  
b) French general  
c) Mysore sultans  
d) Nawabs
71. Who trained dheeran chinnamalai in modern warfare?  
a) French military  
b) British military  
c) Mysore Sultans  
d) Wodayar
72. Who fight along the side of Dheeran chinnamalai against british?  
a) Marudu brothers  
b) Tippu sultan  
c) Oomathurai

d) Hyder ali

73. After Tippu Sultan's death Where Chinnamalai settled down at \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Odanilai
- b) Kangeyam
- c) Salem
- d) Puliur

74. Which of the following is incorrect

- 1) Dheeran chinnamalai sought the help of Marathas and Maruthu Pandiyar to attack the British at Coimbatore in 1800.
- 2) Dheeran chinnamalai army was defeated and he was killed

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

75. Chinnamalai was betrayed by Whom and was hanged in Sankagiri Fort in 1805?

- a) Mohamed ali
- b) Gopalan
- c) Nallapan
- d) French

76. Which of the following is correct

- 1) Chinnamalai engaged in guerrilla warfare
- 2) He defeated the British in battles at Cauvery, Odanilai and Arachalur

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

77. After the fourth Mysore war, Where the family members of Tippu were imprisoned?

- a) Tiruchi fort
- b) Mysore fort
- c) Madras fort
- d) Vellore fort

78. Which of the following is incorrect

- 1) Some three thousand ex-servants and soldiers of Hyder and Tippu had also been moved to the vicinity of Vellore
- 2) Their property in Mysore confiscated.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

79. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) The Vellore fort consisted of large majority of Indian troops, a good part of it recently been raised in Tirunelveli after the Palayakarar uprising of 1800
- 2) Many of the trained soldiers of the various Palayams were admitted into the nawab army.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

80. Which was the meeting ground of the rebel forces of South India?

- a) Tiruchi fort
- b) St.george fort
- c) Vellore fort
- d) Gingee Fort

81. Which Madras Commander-in-Chief enforced William Cavendish Bentinck military regulations?

- a) Sir John Cradock
- b) Sir Robert will
- c) Sir Robert clive
- d) Sir Gillespie

82. Which of the follow statement is reason for revolt

- 1) The sepoy were asked to shave the head
- 2) The wearing of religious mark on the forehead and the use of ear-rings were also banned

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

83. Who introduced a new turban to soldiers, resembling a European hat with a badge of cross on it?

- a) Sir john Cradock
- b) Sir Gillespie

- c) General Agnew  
d) General innes
84. What was the turban introduced by English popularly known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Christian turban  
b) Bishop turban  
c) Thomas turban  
d) Agnew turban
85. Who was the elder son of Tippu, tried to form an alliance against the English?
- a) Hyder ali  
b) Hyder sultan  
c) Fettah hyder  
d) Akbar sultan
86. Who was the first victim of vellore revolt?
- a) General Agnew  
b) Colonel Fancourt  
c) Colonel innes  
d) Colonel Thomas
87. Which of the following statement is incorrect
- 1) On July 10th in the early morning the native sepoy of the 1st and 23rd Regiments started the revolt  
2) The fort gates were closed. Meantime, the rebels proclaimed Futtah Hyder, as their new ruler
- a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
88. Which flag was hoisted after British flag in the fort was brought down?
- a) Tiger striped flag  
b) Tri colour flag  
c) Fish flag  
d) Moon flag
89. Who rushed to Ranipet and informed Colonel Gillespie about revolt?
- a) Major innes  
b) Major cootes  
c) General agnew  
d) General Thomas
90. Which of the following statement is correct
- 1) Peace was restored in Vellore. On the Whole, 113 Europeans and about 350 sepoy were killed in the uprising.  
2) The revolt was complete success
- a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
91. The family of Tippu was transferred from vellore fort to Where?
- a) Mysore  
b) Calcutta  
c) Madras  
d) Tiruchi
92. Which of the following statement is correct
- 1) William Cavendish Bentinck was promoted.  
2) The new methods and uniform regulations were withdrawn
- a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
93. Which of the following statement is reason for failure of revolt
- 1) There was no proper leadership to guide the soldiers properly  
2) Divide and Rule policy of the English, split the unity of the Indians
- a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
94. Who called the Vellore revolt of 1806 as the prelude to the first War of Indian Independence in 1857?
- a) Gandhi  
b) Subash Chandra bose  
c) Jawaharlal Nehru  
d) V.D.savarkar
95. Which of the following statement is incorrect



- 1) The early uprisings is succeed in threatening the British in India
- 2) It took the Revolt of 1857 to bring home to the Company and the British thought that their rule was not accepted to a large section of the population.
- a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
96. Who suffered due to high revenue demands and the strict revenue collection policy?
- a) Merchants  
b) Peasants  
c) Kings  
d) Fisher mans
97. Which of the following statement is incorrect
- 1) The conversion activities of Christian missionaries were looked upon with suspicion and fear.
- 2) The priests and the maulavis showed their satisfaction to the British rule.
- a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
98. Which of the following statement is incorrect
- 1) Abolition of practices like sati, female infanticide, support to widow remarriage were seen by many as interference in their Indian culture by the Europeans.
- 2) The Indian sepoy were looked upon as inferior beings and treated with contempt by their British officers.
- a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
99. Which of the following policies does not created discontentment among people
- a) Doctrine of lapse  
b) Subsidiary alliance  
c) Zamindari policy  
d) Policy of Effective Control
100. What was the immediate cause of revolt of 1857?
- a) Abolition of sati  
b) Support of widow marriage  
c) Introduction of new in uniform  
d) Use of greased cartridges
101. Which of the following statement is correct
- 1) The cartridges were greased by the fat of goat
- 2) The Indian sepoy believed that the British were deliberately attempting to spoil the religion of both the Hindus and the Muslims
- a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
102. On 29 March 1857 at Barrackpur, refused to use the greased cartridge, and shot down his sergeant?
- a) Bhagat singh  
b) Sukhdev thapar  
c) Vaanjinathan  
d) Mangal pandey
103. Which of the following statement is correct
- 1) On 10 May 1857, the Sepoy of the third cavalry at barrackpur openly revolted by swarming the prisons and releasing their comrades
- 2) They were immediatly joined by the men of the 11th and 20th Native Infantries, and they murdered some English officers and then marched to Delhi.
- a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
104. Who was declared as the emperor of India after the arrival of meerut sepoy at delhi?
- a) Bahadur shah II  
b) Chhatrapati Sivaji

- c) Akbar II  
d) Nana saheb
105. Which of the following is incorrect
- 1) Many of them found that it was a good opportunity to burn the papers of their landlords.  
2) Many others Whose titles and pensions were abolished by the British Who participated in it, inorder to take revenge
- a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
106. Who joined hands with Tantia Tope Who had assumed the leadership of the rebel army at Gwalior?
- a) Bahadur shah II  
b) Rani Lakshmi bai  
c) Nana saheb  
d) Hyder ali
107. When the British captured Gwalior \_\_\_\_\_
- a) 1857  
b) 1860  
c) 1858  
d) 1855
108. According to the British historians, present at the time of revolt, Who was the best and the bravest among the leaders of the Revolt of 1857 ?
- a) Rani Lakshmi bai  
b) Mangal pandey  
c) Bahadur shah II  
d) Nana saheb
109. Which governor-general took immediate steps to suppress the revolt?
- a) Lord William Bentinck  
b) Warren hasting  
c) Lord canning  
d) Lord john Lawrence
110. Who recaptured delhi on 20 September, 1857?
- a) General john Nicholson  
b) Lord canning  
c) Lord William Bentinck  
d) General john Lawrence
111. Which of the following statement is suitable for failure of revolt
- 1) Non-participation of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, western Punjab and Rajputana.  
2) The modern educated Indians did not support the Revolts as they believed that only British rule could reform Indian society and modernize it.
- a) Only 1  
b) Only 2  
c) Both 1 and 2  
d) None
112. Who was given the title of viceroy after revolt?
- a) King  
b) Mughals  
c) Governor general  
d) Lord
113. How many members headed by the Secretary of State to supervise Indian affairs replace the board of directors?
- a) 15 members  
b) 17 members  
c) 20 members  
d) 12 members
114. The administration of India was transferred from the East India Company to Whom after the revolt?
- a) Mughals  
b) Viceroy  
c) British crown  
d) England parliament